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ODORS AND THEIR ACTION ON THE HEALTH.

A KNOWLEDGE of perfumes reaches to the most remote antiquity. The Jews made use of them in the time of Moses. They were highly esteemed by the Greeks in the time of the wise but rigorous Solon. Their use was carried to excess by the Romans; and finally, in our times, they appear to have arrived at their utmost perfection and delicacy. It has been reserved also for the present day to use them in the greatest profusion. But if the perfumes that are everywhere found, and can be extracted by certain processes, may be used with safety, this cannot be said in every case of the odors that are naturally exhaled by flowers, leaves, or fruits. Their action on the economy in a limited space, and especially during the night in a closed chamber, deserves to be noticed. It manifests itself by serious disorder, headache, syncope, and even by asphyxia if the reunion is too long prolonged. In the vegetable kingdom numbness may occur in all the muscular convulsions, and loss of voice in general only a state of somnolence, accompanied by feebleness and irregularity in the action of the heart. This state is often associated with well-marked dimness of vision. Among the flowers that are the most deleterious may be mentioned the lily, hyacinth, narcissus, crocus, jessamine, honeysuckle, jasmine, violet, elder, etc. In addition to the danger caused by their smell should be mentioned their action on the air. During the night, flowers actually produce carbonic acid, which is injurious to health. Magendie even cites a case of death caused by a large bouquet of roses which the sufferer, a previously healthy woman, had slept with in her bedroom. Among the more dangerous plants may be mentioned the walnut, the bay-tree, and hemp. The action of these is well known, the latter, indeed, producing a kind of drunkenness.

A BOY'S REBUKE.—In the neighborhood of Hoddam Castle, Dumfriesshire, there was once a tower called the "Tower of Repentance." What gave the tower its name we are not told; but it is said that an English baronet, walking near the castle, saw a shepherd lad lying upon the ground, reading attentively. "What are you reading, lad?" "The Bible, sir." "The Bible, indeed!" laughed the gentleman; "then you must be wiser than the parson. Can you tell me the way to heaven?" "Yes, sir, I can," replied the boy, in no way embarrassed by the mocking tone of the other; "you must go straight by way of yonder tower, and then keep to the right." The gentleman saw that the boy had learned right well the lesson of his book.

PARRHASIUS REVIVED.—The celebrated painter, Parrhasius who tortured a condemned man in order to depict his agony on canvas, has a Russian rival named Bresch—of course our readers have heard of him—who was in camp during the Russian war when two Turkish prisoners were brought in. He went to the Colonel and asked to be present at their execution. The Colonel apologized for disappointing him, but said he had just ordered them to be transported to Siberia. "Can't that be changed?" asked the painter. The Colonel said it was impossible. The artist was naturally very much annoyed, and appealed to the General, who was also forced to refuse. And so the painter, who had set his heart on depicting their execution, had to content himself with painting them merely chained together.

Doctor Thompson, taking once for his text, "Look not upon the wine when it is red in the cup," enlarged upon the evil effects of drinking upon the head, heart, and purse. As the congregation departed, two old cronies, given to taking more than a "wee drap," talked over the sermon. "Did you hear yon, Johnnie?" quoth one. "Did I hear't? Wha didna hear't? I ne'er winked an e'e." "Aweel, an' what thocht ye o't?" "Adeed, Davie, I think he has been a lad in his day, or he couldna ha' ken'd sae weel aboot it; he's been a sly hand, the minister!"

The men most willing to take risks are those who have nothing to lose.

REST.

BY H. H.

MOTHER. I see you with your nursery light
Leading your babies, all in white,
To their sweet rest;
Christ, the Good Shepherd, carries mine to-night,
And that is best!

I cannot help tears, when I see them twine
Their fingers in yours, and their bright curls shine
On your warm breast;
But the Saviour's is purer than yours or mine:
He can love best!

You tremble each hour, because your arms
Are weak; your heart is wrung with alarms
And sore oppress;
My darlings are safe out of reach of harms,
And that is best!

You know over yours may hang even now
Pain and disease, whose fulfilling slow
Naught can arrest;
Mine, in God's gardens, run to and fro,
And that is best!

You know that of yours the fairest one
And dearest may live long years alone,
Unloved, unblest;
Mine are cherished of saints around God's throne,
And that is best!

But grief is selfish and I cannot see
Always why I should so stricken be
More than the rest;
But I know that, as well as for them, for me
God did the best.

THAT BOY.

"HUSBAND, there is somebody out in the sawing wood. Who do you suppose it is?"

Farmer Granger turned himself in bed, paused a moment, and then, with the deep sigh of one who realizes that the time for dreaming is over and work hours are at hand, replied:

"It is old Warner, likely. He's had time to get over his tantrum. I'll see."

The farmer's toilet was not one that required hours to perfect, and before Mrs. Granger had concluded that it was time to be stirring, the brown trousers and blue sock of her husband could have been seen the further end of the big kitchen, while two keen gray eyes were peering through the half opened blind.

No red nosed, haggard-faced old man met his gaze, but a pale cheeked, bare-footed boy, whose low whistle kept time as he worked, while the heap of sticks at his feet gave evidence that his saw had made quick service since sunrise.

"What are you about, boy?" was the farmer's salutation, as he approached the wood pile.

"I thought, may be, you would give me some breakfast if I sawed awhile," answered the lad, looking up as if to note how his proposition would be received.

"Breakfast! Of course! We never turn folks away hungry. Where did you come from?"

"Over east," was the indefinite reply.

"Where'd you sleep last night?"

"Under the bushes, down the road a piece," the boy answered.

"Well, you're a great one! I shouldn't wonder, now, if you'd run away?" half interrogated the farmer, with a pleasant twinkle in his eye. "Do you mind telling your name?"

"Jap, sir."

"Jap, hey?"

"That's what they call me—my real name is Jasper."

"Who are they—your father and your mother?"

"I haven't any, sir."

"Brothers and sisters?"

"Not one," was the curt reply.

The farmer looked sharply at the boy from under his broad-brimmed hat, as the saw plied to and fro, and doubtless he would have pushed his inquiries still further had not the impatient lowing of Whitey and Doll reminded him that it was milking time.

"Well, you don't look over and above strongish. You'd better let that wood alone till you get some victuals down."

"I'd rather keep on," was the only answer; and the work proceeded with no interruption till Ethel, the three-year old pet of the family, came trotting around the corner of the house to announce in her baby fashion that "bekast" was ready.

"Come right in, come right in. You've earned a good meal of victuals;" and Farmer Granger led the way, with his little girl perched upon his shoulder.

The lad silently took the place assigned him, at one end of the table, opposite Ethel and her father, while Mrs. Granger and a happy faced old lady occupied seats on either side.

The first supply of broiled ham and baked potatoes had disappeared from the boy's plate, and the second installment was vanishing bit by bit, when Mrs. Granger suddenly discovered that he had no butter.

"No, ma'am; I don't care for it—this bread is good enough without butter," was the reply when the plate was passed.

Mrs. Granger received this compliment with a pleased smile, and an extra large doughnut immediately found its way to accompany the butterless bread.

"I'd like to work a while longer to pay for that breakfast," remarked the boy as he followed the farmer through the wood house. "I haven't tasted anything so good for a long time;" and the saw was taken up without waiting for permission.

"Well, if you've a mind to cut and pile up a spell, you can stay and get your dinner. We always mean to have good victuals and plenty of them here."

Mrs. Granger stopped now and then to look out of the buttery window; and "I wonder who that boy is anyhow?" was repeated more than once that morning to grandma, who sat in the little old rocker quietly knitting.

"Now, where are you bound for?" questioned the farmer, as the lad picked up his bundle after dinner and seemed ready to take his departure.

"I don't know, sir," he replied, digging his bare toes into the dirt. "I s'pose I'll stop anywhere I can get work."

"What's the matter with this place?" with a twinkle of the gray eyes. "That wood's to cut, and it'll take three or four days at the least calculation. I'll agree to give you enough to eat and a comfortable bed. Maybe by that time you will want to run home again."

The boy's eyes flashed; but he set his lips firmly together and made no answer for a minute. Then he said:

"You are very kind, sir. I'll stay if you will let me."

"Solomon Granger, you are crazy!" exclaimed the nervous little woman when her husband related the foregoing conversation. "The idea of having that boy in the house all night. I shan't sleep a wink. Likely as not he'll kill us all before morning, and make off with everything there is here."

"Oh, no! I guess he's all right," was the farmer's rejoinder; while a sweet voice came from over the knitting:

"I never saw a boy with such a face that had anything in him but good honest blood. Depend on't, Lowly, there ain't nothin' wrong about the boy."

But suspicious Mrs. Granger locked her pantry door that night, her china closet, the spare front room, the trunk in the attic that held her best linen, and lastly the door of her grandma's room—the old lady protesting, "I ain't a mite afraid, Lowly," having no effect on her.

"Well, I'm thankful we're all here," was the good woman's ejaculation, as she unbolted her bedroom door after a night of uneasy dreams. "I didn't know what that boy might do. It fidgets me to death to have him round. I do wish you would find out who he is, Solomon."

"He don't seem inclined to tell, and I don't want to be too inquisitive, wife. It will come out sooner or later."

Two days passed. The lad kept faithfully at his work, saying little and revealing nothing in regard to himself. The farmer's wife, meanwhile, worried and fretted, turned a dozen keys at night, and was surprised when morning dawned to find everything untouched.

"What are you going to do about going to church?" she asked, anxiously, on Sunday morning. "There's that boy."

"There's room enough in the wagon," responded the husband, serenely.

"I know—but 'taint a bit likely he'll want to go. And I don't dare to leave him home. There's no telling what he'll do."

"I wouldn't worry about that boy. He ain't going off with the house."

"Well, I shall lock up everything, and take Ethel, too. We can come home at noon if she gets tired. He's been here just long enough to find out where I keep my silver and all. And there's grandma—it ain't safe to leave her alone with him!"

"Law, me, Lowly! that boy ain't a goin' to hurt me;" and the old lady laughed a low, incredulous laugh.

"I ain't so sure about it," said Mrs Granger, nodding mysteriously. "If anything should happen I should never forgive myself. I wish he'd go with us, husband."

The proffered seat, however, was declined, the boy saying:

"My clothes ain't fit. I'd rather stay round here."

So Mrs. Granger, with numberless misgivings, clambered into the high wagon, tucked little Ethel in beside her, and off they went over the hills, to the town two miles away.

"Let me see," began grandma, when the last load of neighbors had passed the gate, "your name's Jasper, ain't it?"

"Jasper, ma'am."

"Yes. Well, Jasper, can you read?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Well, s'posin' you read out loud to me a spell" and a little old book was brought out from the great chest in the corner, entitled "Tales of a Grandmother."

So the boy read; and grandma, folding her wrinkled hands—hands that were always busy on other days—leaned back with a look of contentment on her sweet old face, thinking to herself, "As if I'd be afeared o' that boy!"

"You must ha' been to school considerable," was the comment when the first chapter was ended.

"I never went," was the response.

"Never! who learned you to read, then?"

"Mother."

"And she's dead, you say?"

"Yes, ma'am."

The boy seemed reluctant to engage in any conversation, and hastened to begin the second chapter. Some time passed, till at length, the one auditor falling asleep, the story was continued in silence.

Grandma's nap was brought to a close by a rap on the outer door.

Two men stood on the door step, rough looking fellows, and very dirty in appearance.

"Can you give us something to eat?" asked one.

"Sartin, sartin; come right in and sit down," said the old lady, bustling off to the pantry. "Which do you like—the best, cold apple pie or custard?" And soon a bountiful repast was spread upon the table, and the good things vanished without ceremony.

The boy eyed the two sharply, while grandma, after receiving somewhat crusty answers to the few kindly questions, sat placidly rocking. The eyes of the men roved searchingly about the room. Finally one asked:

"Folks gone to church?"

"La, yes," replied the old lady, innocently. "Our folks never stay at home for nothing."

The speaker threw a quick glance toward his companion; the other nodded. Neither movement escaped the pair of watchful eyes in the corner.

A moment after the boy left his seat, sauntered across the room, stopped by the window to look up the road, and then, going through the hall which led out of the kitchen, he called from the foot of the stairs:

"Dave! Dave! you asleep up there?"

"What do you want?" sounded a gruff voice down the stairway.

"Come down, can't you? And bring along Tige and Fritz. Don't go to sleep again."

Grandma heard in mingled amazement and alarm. Could the boy be in league with these men, and another in waiting up stairs!

As if in confirmation of her fears, a low growl sounded from the room above. Then came a sharp yelp, followed by little whines of impatience; and, with a careless "Hurry up, Dave!" the lad walked leisurely back to the kitchen. As he reached the door, grandma, overwhelmed with consternation, made a desperate rush for the bedroom beyond, locking the door behind her.

The men in the meantime had neared the outer door.

"Got some dogs up there, have ye?" said one, with a disagreeable leer.

"You heard 'em, did you?" was the careless rejoinder.

"Come on, Jim!" addressing his companion. "We might as well clear—our game's up!"

"Don't be a fool!" was the reply, in an undertone. "Who's afraid o' pups!"

"Yer dogs ain't fierce, be they, youngster?"

"Fritz ain't over and above friendly to strangers," replied the boy, coolly, "and if I was you I wouldn't be found here when Tige gets out for a run." Then in a louder tone,

"Dave, ain't you coming? But don't let Tige loose till these men get away!"

At this the tramps moved off, cursing the dogs, and muttering low, wrathful threats, while the lad, with a final "I advise you to put a good piece o' road between you and Tige!" closed the door, softly sliding the bolt.

Then going to the room where grandma lay crouched upon the bed, scarcely daring to stir, he called through the keyhole:

"They're gone. You can come out now."

"The dogs!" gasped a faint voice.

"There ain't any!" he answered softly. "Open the door and I'll tell you."

The bolt was cautiously withdrawn and the old lady's face appeared, white and terrified.

"Come and sit down," said the boy, tenderly. "I am sorry I frightened you so. I was afraid it would, but I could not help it."

"I won't stir a step," said grandma, stoutly. "What do you mean by this? You can't fool me!, I heard the dogs and the men, too."

A low, pleasant laugh sounded through the room.

"'Twas only me, grandma! I saw those men only meant mischief, and I knew something must be done pretty quick, so I made believe there was somebody up there."

"But the dogs!"—cried the old lady, bewildered. "Where are the dogs?"

"I made them bark—listen!"

And then came from the throat of the little ventriloquist such a torrent of growls, whines and yelps, interspersed with "Down Tige!" and "Be still, Fritz!" that the door [illegible] open, and grandma [illegible] ecstatically:

"Well, I never in all my life! You don't beat all the boys I ever did see! and there I supposed you was connivin' with them critters, and I was so scart I was just as weak as a rag."

Awhile after this fright at the farm house, Old Billy, with his load of three, was plodding peacefully over the brow of the little hill, a quarter of a mile from home, when suddenly Mrs. Granger's voice, wild with terror, rang out sharply on the still air.

"The house is afire!" she screamed. "And grandma!—oh! Solomon, if grandma is killed I will never forgive myself, never! Why did we leave that boy? Oh, run the horse, Solomon, run the horse!"

"Nonsense!" said the easy-going farmer. Nevertheless, he whipped up Old Billy, and anxiously scanned the corner of the roof visible behind the trees where the smoke was coiling up gray and thick.

A dozen or more well directed pails of water had done the work, however; and only wet, smoked timbers and a blackened pile of rubbish met the farmer's eye, when he sprang from his wagon and alighted at the side of the breathless little worker.

The sight of the house and barn untouched, and grandma standing in the door alive and well—put all fears to flight in an instant. But there was a story to relate and the boy stood modestly by while grandma dwelt upon the exciting events of the past hour. The tramps, it was supposed, were the incendiaries; but happily the fire had been discovered in time to prevent any damage.

The returning loads of church goers, eager to know the cause of the unusual excitement, stopped at the farm gate; and the lad suddenly found himself the hero of the hour.

"I told 'em all the bad qualities of Tige and Fritz, Uncle George's dogs!" exclaimed the boy, unmindful till the words were spoken that the hearers had never heard of "Uncle George" before. Then with a bright blush he dropped behind one of the men, and for a time let the talk go on unheeded.

"Where o' doggies?" persisted Ethel, a few minutes later, unable to understand from whence the sound proceeded; while the others laughed and wondered, as the young ventriloquist tried the powers which had done such effective service that day.

"I do believe that boy's saved my life, [illegible] the Lord sent him!" [illegible] her story with a [illegible] down on the door [illegible] engaged in an [illegible] Atkins.

[illegible] quiet settled [illegible] the little farm- [illegible] settled for the [illegible] wife learned [illegible] of Jasper [illegible] told you," [illegible] mer's questions [illegible] you would [illegible] is well come out, enough—I have run away, but I'll never go back to Uncle George's—I'll die first!"

It was a short story. Until he was several years old he knew only a happy life. Then his father's health failing, and a sea voyage being decided upon, his father and mother sailed for France, leaving him in care of the village minister and his wife. In six months came the news of his father's death, and some weeks later his mother, too, died, and was buried in a foreign land. The boy remained with his friends a few months only, for on the minister's removal to another town, he was taken possession of by a half-brother of his father's, a rascally, unprincipled man, who had no love or kind feeling for his young nephew. He was shamefully treated till he could endure it no longer, and he determined to seek a home among strangers.

"I wanted to stay," the boy concluded; but I didn't dare to tell you, for fear you would send me back—"

"Never, my boy!" interrupted the farmer, earnestly. "You can stay with us till you find a better home; we'll do all we can for you."

"Well," said Mrs. Granger, as she lay down that night, "the idea of my distrusting that boy! I declare it makes me feel mean to think of it."

Early the next morning the farmer harnessed Old Billy, and dressed in his Sunday best took the east road over the "mountain." He returned late in the afternoon.

The announcement made at the tea table was startling to at least one hearer.

"I have seen your uncle, Jasper!"

The boy's face paled, but the farmer's next words were reassuring.

"He was inclined at first to be a little ugly, but after I'd had my say he cooled down a trifle, and I fancy he won't give you any further trouble. You can stay here just as long as you please."

"I knew there was nothing wrong about that boy," said grandma, with a triumphant nod toward the radiant Jasper. "Depend on it, Lowly, the Lord sent him."

WHAT SHE KNEW ABOUT ANGELS.

REV. MR. H——— was a good man—that is, as good as a tobacco chewer can be, but rough in his ways.

One day he was caught in a shower in Illinois, and going to a rude cabin near by he knocked at the door. A sharp looking old dame answered his summons. He asked for shelter.

"I don't know you," she replied suspiciously.

"Remember the Scriptures," he replied. "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares."

"You need not say that," quickly responded the other; "no angel would come down here with a big quid of tobacco in his mouth."

She shut the door in his face, leaving the good man to the mercy of the rain and his own reflections.

'SPERIMENTING WID MEDICINE.

THE other day Dr. Washington, a colored man, was arraigned before a Justice of the Peace, charged with something like malmedical practice. He had given a colored man a dose of medicine, and the colored man didn't live but one hour afterwards. The justice was a colored man, and probably knew as much of law as the doctor did of medicine. When the doctor had been arraigned, the justice asked:

"Dr. Washington, how long is you been practicin' ob medicine?"

"Since de wah, sah."

"What books on de fizick an' de human reconstruction did yer study?"

"Oh, I studud 'nuff—Cornstalk's plosophy 'mong the number. Now, jedge, let me ax you one pint. What [illegible] on de law did you study?"

"I see, sah, pris'ner afore de [illegible] dis case, an' not to stand [illegible] Comin' down [illegible] plain nigger an' mule, what made you hit dat man? 'Splain yerself, sah, or I'll put de clamps of my 'thority on yer."

"Ef dar's a man in dis county can' splain hisself, I'se de man," said the doctor arising. "Some few days ago, I 'vented a new medicine from roots dug outen de groun'. Hit struck me dat de medicine would cure de rheumatiz, an' when I went to see the man what is dead now I concluded to 'speriment on him. No medicine ain't no 'count till you 'speriment wid hit. All medical 'ventions has ter be proved. When Bright 'vented der kidney disease, he didn't know hit would work till he tried hit. I figured it up 'jes dis way. Says I to myself, ef dis medicine cures dis man hits good; but ef it kills him hit won't do to tamper wid, or let lie roun' loose 'mong chilum. Well, I gin him der medicine, and about an hour afterward he was dead. How would I know dat de medicine was fitten for use ef I hadn't a tried it? Don't yer see the geography of my gegement? Science must be 'vanced, yer know."

"Dat's a fack," said the justice, after musing a while, "de pint are well sustained. Mr. Cornstable, turn dis man loose, and cau ion him not to vent any moah medicine in my township."

A GOOD STORY.

A DOCTOR named Royston had sued Peter Bennet for his bill, long overdue, for attending the wife of the latter. Alexander H. Stephens was on the Bennet side, and Robert Toombs, then Senator of the United States, was for Dr. Royston. The doctor proved the number of his visits, their value according to rural custom, and his own authority to do medical practice. Mr. Stephens told his client that the physician had made out his case, and as there was no evidence wherewith to rebut or off-set the claim, the only thing left to do was to pay it. "No," said Peter, "I hired you to speak in my case, and now speak."

Mr. Stephens told him there was nothing to say; he had looked on to see that it was made out, and it was.

"I will," said Peter Bennet, "if Bobby Toombs won't be too hard on me."

Senator Toombs promised, and Peter began:

"Gentlemen of the jury: You and I is plain farmers, and if we don't stick together these 'ere lawyers and doctors will git the advantage of us. I aint no lawyer nor doctor, and I aint no objections to them in their proper place; but they aint farmers, gentlemen of the jury. Now, this man Royston was a new doctor, and I went for him to come and doctor my wife's sore leg. And he come and put some salve truck onto it, and some rags, but never done it one bit of good, gentlemen of the jury. I don't believe he is no doctor, no way. There is doctors as is doctors, sure enough, but this man don't earn his money; and if you send for him, as Mrs. Sarah Atkinson did, for a negro boy as was worth $1,000, he just kills him and wants pay for it."

"I don't!" thundered the doctor.

"Did you cure him?" asked Peter, with slow accents of a judge with the black cap on.

The doctor was silent, and Peter proceeded:

"As I was sayin', gentlemen of the jury, we farmers, when we sell our cotton, has got to give vally for the money we ask and doctors aint none too good to be put to the same rule. And I don't believe this Sam Royston is a doctor anyhow."

The physician again put in his oar, with "look at my diploma if you think I am no doctor."

"His diploma!" exclaimed the new fledged orator, with great contempt. "His diploma!" Gentlemen, that is a big word for printed sheepskin, and it didn't made no doctor of the sheep as first wore it, nor does it of the man who now carries it. A good newspaper has more in it, and I point out to ye that he aint no doctor at all."

The man of medicine was now in a fury, and screamed out, "Ask my patients if I am not a doctor!"

"I asked my wife," retorted Peter, "an' she said as how she thought you wasn't."

"Ask my other patients," said Dr. Royston.

This seemed to be the straw that broke the camel's back, for Peter replied with a look and tone of unutterable sadness:

"That is a hard sayin', gentlemen of the jury, and one that requires me to die or to have powers as I've heard tell ceased to be exercised since the Apostles. Does he expect me to bring the Angel Gabriel down to toot his horn before his time, and cry aloud, 'Awake, ye dead, and tell this court and jury your opinion of Royston's practice!' Am I to go to the lonely churchyard and rap on the silent tomb, and say to um as is at last at rest from physic and doctors' bills, 'Git up here, you, and state if you died a natural death, or was buried up by some doctors?' He says, ask your patients, and, gentlemen of the jury, they are all dead! Where is Mrs. Beazly's man, Sam? Go ask the worms in the graveyard where he lies! Mr. Peake's woman, Sarah, was attended by him, and her funeral was appointed, and he had the corpse ready. Where is that likely Bill as belonged to Mr. Mitchell? Now in glory, a' expressin' his opinion on Royston's doctorin'. Where is that baby gal of Henry Stephens'? She are where doctors cease from troublin', and the infants are at rest. Gentlemen of the jury, he has set chickens enough at my house to pay for his salve, and I furnished the rags, and I don't suppose he charges makin' of her worse, and even he don't pretend to charge for curin' of her, and I am humbly thankful that he gave her nothing for her inwards, as he did his other patients, for somethin' made um all die mighty sudden——"

Here the applause made the speaker sit down in great confusion, and in spite of a logical re-statement of the case by Senator Toombs, the doctor lost and Peter Bennet won.

Extremes meat—ox-tail soup.

WIT, HUMOR AND SENTIMENT.

DURING the deluge Mr. Noah was in the habit of calling his wife an ark angel.

A big head is no more an evidence of brains than a paper collar is of a shirt.

A Corkonian, on being asked at breakfast how he came by that black eye, said that "he slept on his fist."

A military man, pitching into an opponent, exclaimed: "Why, his sword was never drawn but once, and that was in a rafle."

"You got up before breakfast, I see," said Mr. Fresh to a customer who dropped in for some beefsteaks. "No, I got up *after* it," said the customer.

"How [illegible] to [illegible] a sheet [illegible] other people's business," was the reply.

"That's what I call a finished sermon," said a lady to her husband as they wended their way from church. "Yes," was the reply with a yawn, 'but do you know I thought it never would be."

"Remember who you are talking to, sir," said an indignant parent to a facetious boy, "I am your father." "Well, who's to blame for that?" said the young impertinence, "'taint me."

People often complain of hard times from a mere natural tendency to growl, but a Georgia darkey the other day said: "Nebber seed sich times since I been born. Work all day and steal all night, and blessed if I can hardly make a livin'."

"If I were as hard up as you are," remarked one citizen to another this week, "I'd get out of it some way if I had to beg or steal." "What, I beg? I steal?" exclaimed the other, indignantly—"I'd sooner—sooner get trusted!"

This, dear children, is the shoe of a Chinese lady; see how little it is; what a very narrow sole it has." "I'll bet it ain't as narrow as Deacon——'s. Father says his soul will fall through a crack in the floor some day and get lost," was the shrill comment of a boy given to sharp listening.

A gentleman in New Orleans was agreeably surprised to find a plump turkey served up for his dinner, and inquired of his servant how it was obtained. "Why, sir," replied Sambo, "dat turkey has been roosting on our fence tree nights; so dis morning I seize him for de rent ob de fence."

"Young man," said a stern old professor to a student who had been charged with kissing one of his daughters—"young man, don't get into the habit. You'll find that kissing is like eating soup with a fork." "How so, sir?" asked the student. "Because," answered the stern old professor, "you can't get enough of it."

"Bub, did you ever stop to think," said a grocer, recently, as he measured out half a peck of potatoes, "that these potatoes contain sugar, water and starch?" "Nos, I didn't," replied the boy; "but I heard mother say you put peas and beans in your coffee and about a pint of water in every quart of milk you sold."

The wives of men of sentiment are not always the most appreciative of sentiment. Walter Scott read one of his beautiful imaginings to his wife, who listened with eyelids cast down and bated breath. As he closed, the sharer of his joys beamed forth with "Don't put on your left stocking tomorrow, dear; I must mend that hole in it."

A very tedious old actor, whose Hamlet occupied four hours, was once playing the part in a town in the Potteries, and, with plenty of emphasis, but no discretion, was "ladling out" the celebrated soliloquy: "To—be—or—not—to—be," when an irreverent gallery-boy called out to him: "O, toss up for it mister, and don't preach."

A Yankee who had never paid more than twenty-five cents to see an exhibition, went to a New York theatre one night to see the "Forty Thieves." The ticket seller charged him seventy-five cents for a ticket. Passing the paste-board back, he quietly remarked: "Keep it, mister, I don't want to see the other thirty-nine," and out he walked.

A venerable clergyman said that he once attended a meeting in which a man arose and said he intended to speak; that hitherto he had been prevented from speaking in public by his wife, but that she being dead he should speak with freedom. "He did so," added the clergyman, "and it was not long before every one in the audience mourned over the death of that wife."

An elderly gentleman called at a lodging house, and asked the servant who opened the door, "Have you a room to let?" "Yes," she replied; "but——." "But, what?" asked the gentleman. "You are over sixty, aren't you?" asked the girl. "Yes," he answered, "I am sixty-five." "I thought so," said the girl. "You can't have the room, as my missis don't want any funerals from her house!"

Conjugal felicity depends largely upon mutual confidence. "I make it a rule," said a wiseacre to his friend, "to tell my wife everything that happens. In that way we manage to avoid any misunderstanding." Not to be outdone in generosity the friend replied, "Well, sir, you are not as open and frank as I am, for I tell my wife a great many things that never happen."

"See here, old fellow, this looks suspicious. Where did this long hair come from?" "Why, that's from my wife's head." "Are you sure of it?" "Sure of it? of course I am. You don't suppose you would find any other woman's hair about me, do you?" "No, probably not; but I'm sorry you are so sure it is your wife's hair, for I just picked it off the coat of this gentleman," pointing to a friend near by.

"What shall I preach about?" said a minister to the pastor of a colored flock which he was to address. "Well, mos' any subject will be 'ceptable," was the reply; "only I'd like to gib you one word ob caution." "Ah! what is that?" "Well ef I was you, I'd tech werry light on the ten commandments." "Indeed! and why?" "Oh, cos I hab notise dat dey mos' always hab a damp'nin' effect on de congregation."

If Tennyson can write such a frightfully poor poem on the English Navy, it is heart-sickening to think what the result would have been had he written about the United States Navy.—Phi a'elphia Times.

THE CHRONICLE.

BRIDGEPORT, JUNE 6, 1885.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.
PALMER & REY, 405-407 Sansome street.

A DELIBERATE MURDER.

The criminal history of Mono county had another chapter added to the bloody record on Saturday morning last in the matter of the deliberate and unprovoked murder of William Barton at Barnett's Hotel, at Coleville in Antelope Valley. On Friday afternoon two men, calling themselves —. Davis and Andrew McGinty, arrived at Barnett's Hotel. Each had a good saddle horse and a pack animal. They said they were from Calavreras county, but were not partners, having met on the way and crossed the Sonora road in company. Both were on the "sport," Davis a poker player, and McGinty a racing man. Soon after their arrival McGinty told that he was going to Mason's Valley, where he said he had worked a year or two ago and thought he could get another job there. He tried to get up a horse race, but the Antelopers were not "on the race" Davis was in better luck; he soon struck up a poker game with Bill ... in the barroom of the hotel all night, Felix Bubbe sitting up and tending bar. Aside from a few wordy spats, for which both would apologize, they had no trouble. McGinty had nothing to do with the game, and he and Barton exchanged very few words, and McGinty slept nearly all night on the floor. About 5 o'clock Saturday morning John Black got up and came down into the barroom. McGinty was then up and sitting by the table, watching the game, but saying nothing. In about 15 minutes, when the "pot" contained some twenty dollars, or more, the players threw down their hands, and Davis, having the best, proceeded to rake in the money. Barton reached forward to prevent him. McGinty arose, pulled his pistol and, placing it close to Barton's neck, fired, the ball cutting the carotid artery. Barton fell over on to an office chair, his head resting on his arm, and bled to death. McGinty, with the pistol in his hand, asked, "Did I do that?" "Yes, you did do that!" Bubbe replied. The murderer then stepped to the door and looked up and down the street and made a break up the road, running like a deer. He left his coat in the barroom. Bubbe is a cripple, and Black was unarmed and completely dazed, so the murderer had an easy escape. As soon as possible Dr. Goodnow was summoned, but he could do nothing, as Barton was beyond human aid. A mounted party was soon in pursuit of McGinty, and had he been caught the county would have been put to no expense for his trial, but his trail was lost in Rock creek, which is well named. Davis was put under arrest by Deputy Sheriff Barnett, who was sound asleep at the time of the murder and did not hear the shot fired; but after the inquest by Justice Barnes, of Antelope, Davis was released. Under Sheriff Wilcox and others have been scouring the country for the fugitive, but without success; but he is too well marked to escape, as he is a medium sized man, with a Roman nose, and he has but one eye. Barton had made arrangements to leave on last Monday for Sonora, to bring over a buckboard. He had but few friends being of a surly disposition and quarrelsome when in liquor, and had he been killed in a quarrel there would have been no sympathy for him, but his deliberate murder by one who had had no dealings with him, aroused a just indignation.

NEW HEADING.—How do you like our new heading? Is it not neat? We think it is.

If you take interest in the school, vote to-night.

H. E. Wright, druggist, at the old Bodie Pharmacy, Bodie, carries much the largest and best selected stock of drugs, medicines and toilet articles, trusses, shoulder braces, etc., etc., in Mono county. Purity and accuracy guaranteed in the preparation of physicians' prescriptions. Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch.

Just received forty patterns of wall paper at Kelly's furniture store, Bodie, cheap.

Every pound package of the Seal of Virginia Smoking Tobacco contains a meerschaum pipe. For sale by Hays & Bro.

SEEDS.—Fresh Garden Seeds of every variety at D. Hays & Bro., Bridgeport.

FRESH goods this week at D. Hays & Bro.

Some elegant reticules at Wright's Drug Store, Bodie.

FRESH candies at D. Hays & Bro.

TYPE METAL.—For sale at this office.

Final Pre-emption Proof.
D. S. No 11 2.

LAND OFFICE AT BODIE, CAL., MAY 19, 1885. Notice is hereby given that the following named Administratrix has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Superior Judge of Mono Co., or in his absence, before the Clerk of his Court, at Bridgeport, Cal., on Tuesday, June 30, 1885, viz: Ann Rickey, Administratrix for the Estate of Sarah A. Mack, for the E ½ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of S E ¼, Sec. 28, & N W ¼ of N W ¼, Sec. 27, Tp. 6 N. R. 23 E. M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Geo. F. Willis, I. G. Gilman, John Hopper, Wm. Radley; all of Antelope Valley, Mono Co., Cal. D. WALKER, Register.
my23 td

WIN more money at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. d13 ly

LEGAL.

Certificate of Co-Partnership.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } s. s.
COUNTY OF MONO. }

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY certify that we are partners transacting business in this State, at Bodie, Mono county, under the firm name and style of VASEY & HILTON; that the names in full of all the members of such partnership are: Matthias K. Vasey and Fred. T. Hilton, and that the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereto subscribed.

NAMES. RESIDENCE.
MATTHIAS K. VASEY, Bodie, Mono county, Cala.
FRED. T. HILTON, Bodie, Mono county, Cala

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } s. s.
COUNTY OF MONO. }

On the Twenty-second day of May, A. D., One thousand eight hundred and eighty-five before me, C. A. Schuman, a Notary Public, in and for said Mono County, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Matthias K. Vasey and Fred. T. Hilton, known to me to be the persons described in, whose name are subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and they duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in the said County of Mono, the day and year last above written.

[L. S.] C. A. SCHUMAN, Notary Public.

Endorsed: "Certificate of Copartnership, Vasey and Hilton.

Filed May 23d, 1885.
BEN. H. MILLER, Clerk,
By J. W. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK } s. s.
OF THE COUNTY OF MONO. }

I, Ben. H. Miller, County Clerk of the said County of Mono, State of California, hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy with the original Certificate of Copartnership filed in my office on the 23d day of May, 1885, and that the same is a full, true and correct copy of such original and of the whole thereof.

Witness my hand and official seal this 25th day of May, 1885.
[L. S.] BEN. H. MILLER, Clerk,
my30 4w By J. W. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF J. L. GREELY, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of J. L. Greely, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at Bridgeport, in the County of Mono, Cal.

Dated at Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal., May 18th, 1885.

Z. B. TINKUM,
Administrator of Estate of J. L. Greely, deceased.
my23 4w

Notice to Creditors of Insolvent

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Mono, State of California.

In the matter of A. P. MURPHY, an Insolvent Debtor.

A. P. Murphy having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in Insolvency, by which it appears that he is an Insolvent debtor, the said A. P. Murphy is hereby declared to be insolvent. The Sheriff of the said County of Mono is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal of the said A. P. Murphy, debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an Assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to the said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him to any person, firm, or corporation, or association for his use. The said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property, until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the Creditors of said Debtor be and appear before the Hon. R. M. Briggs, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, in open Court, at the Court room of said Court, in the said County of Mono, on the

13th DAY OF JUNE, 1885

at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that the order be published in the Bridgeport CHRONICLE-UNION, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the said County of Mono, as often as the said paper is published, before the said day set for the meeting of Creditors.

And it is further ordered, that, in the mean time, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal., May 12th, 1885.

R. M. BRIGGS,
[L S] Judge of the Superior Court.
Attest: A true copy.
BEN. H. MILLER, Clerk.
C. A. SCHUMAN, Attorney for Insolvent.

Ordinance No. 14.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California, do ordain as follows:

It is hereby ordained that the office of Auditor of said County be and the same is hereby consolidated with the Office of Recorder, and that the said Offices are hereby consolidated.

Done at the Office of the Board of Supervisors, at Bridgeport, on this 5th day of May, 1885.

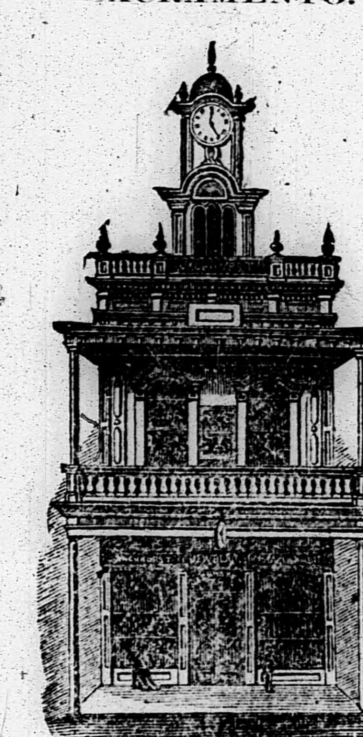
Yeas—Lynch, Hector, Goodnow and Davison.

Passed and approved this 5th day of May, 1885.

LLOYD GOODNOW,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.
Attest:
BEN. H. MILLER.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

WACHHORST'S
JEWELRY STORE
AND
TOWN CLOCK,
SACRAMENTO.



SILVERWARE,

79 J Street, between Third and Fourth,
SACRAMENTO

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF GOODS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Every article of Jewelry bought in this establishment warranted strictly as represented.

Watches, Jewelry and Clocks Repaired BY THE BEST WORKMEN.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. d16-tf

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Mono, State of California.

GEORGE W. PENTER, Plaintiff v. THE STEUBEN GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, a Corporation, and S. H. MATHER, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County.

C. A. SCHUMAN, Plaintiff Attorney.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to the Steuben Gold and Silver Mining Company, a Corporation, and S. H. Mather, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment on part and in favor of Plaintiff in the aggregate sum of Twelve Hundred and Ninety-six ($1296 00) Dollars and costs of suit including a reasonable amount for preparing, verifying, filing and recording the claim of Lien and Attorneys fees amounting to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars; said amount of $1296 00 exclusive of costs of lien and Attorneys fee is alleged to be due this Plaintiff for labor and work done by one Sixt Ludwig Kapff as a Miner and Watchman on the claim known as and commonly called "the Steuben mine or claim situate on Queen Bee Hill, Bodie Mining District, Mono county, Cala., said mine or mining claim being more particularly described in the complaint on file herein under contract made with him the said Sixt Ludwig Kapff by the President Gustav Cimiotti, President of said Steuben Gold and Silver Mining Company and which said work and labor was performed by the said Sixt Ludwig Kapff with the knowledge and consent and by the ... of you the Defendant the Steuben Gold and Silver Mining Company a corporation ... and reputed owner of the said mine or mining claim and its appurtenances; and to secure the payment of the said amount the said Sixt Ludwig Kapff duly recorded his notice of claim of Lien on the 9th day of May 1885 at 20 minutes past 11 A. M. in Liber B Folio 343 of Liens, Records of Mono Co. Cala.; that after said Notice of claim of Lien upon said property had been duly filed by said Sixt Ludwig Kapff, said Kapff for a valuable consideration sold and assigned said claim of Lien with all money due thereon to this Plaintiff who is the holder and owner of the same: The Plaintiff prays that said sum of $1296 00, and the costs herein including a reasonable amount for preparing, verifying, filing and recording said claim of Lien and Attorneys fee amounting to $150 may be adjudged a Lien upon the said mine or mining claim and structures described in the Complaint. That said premises, buildings, and other structures be adjudged and decreed to be sold by the Sheriff of said Mono County according to law and the practice of this Court and that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of the costs of these proceedings and sale and reasonable Attorneys fee of One Hundred and Fifty dollars and said Plaintiff's claim amounting to the sum of $1296 00; that the claim of said Defendant S. H. Mather be declared subject to and subsequent to the claim of this Plaintiff; that this Plaintiff or any other parties to this suit may become purchasers at such sale; that Plaintiff may have such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require and as to the Court may seem just.

All of which will more fully appear on reference to the Complaint on file herein and to which you are hereby referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 28th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-[redacted]

my30-2m[redacted]

Disso[redacted]

NOTICE [redacted] Co-Part[redacted] the firm nam[redacted] dissolved by [redacted] retiring from [redacted] tinued by F. [redacted] counts are paya[redacted] dation.

Dated Bridgep[redacted]

my2 4w

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CO partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Laraway & Wild is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James Laraway will pay the debts of the aforesaid firm, and collect all debts due the same.

Dated Clinton, Mono county, Cal., April 29th, 1885.

JAMES LARAWAY,
ALBERT WILD.

SUMMONS.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF BRIDGEport Township, of the County of Mono, State of California.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Plaintiff, vs. L. S. GANOW, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to L. S. Ganow, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Justice's Court of Bridgeport Township, in the County of Mono, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in the said Township, the complaint filed therein, within five days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons—if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said Township, but in said County, within ten days; or within twenty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to recover of you by the plaintiff the sum of $172 ..., and interest on the sum of $169 15 at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the 29th day of March, 1880, until the 27th day of March, 1885, being 4 years and 363 days, at 7 per cent. per annum on $169 15, amounting to $59 14 interest, making in the aggregate the sum of $231 54, alleged by above named plaintiff to be due him by you said defendant L. S. Ganow, on a certain judgment obtained by plaintiff against you in a Justice's Court in the township of Bodie, Mono County, California, on the 29th day of March, 1880.

All of which more fully appears by the complaint in the cause on file in this office, and to which complaint reference is hereby especially had.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for said amount of $231 54 and interest, together with costs of suit in his behalf expended.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 27th day of March, 1885.
GEO. N. WHITMAN,
Justice of the Peace of said Township.
[my2 2m]

Notice to Co-Owners.

TO MESSRS. DAVE. McVEY AND STEWart McVey, or Mrs. Annie McVey:

You are hereby notified that I have expended the sum of Two hundred ($200) dollars in labor and improvements upon the

TRUE RACKET AND CRYSOLITE

mining claims or lodes, being One hundred ($100) dollars on each claim lying and being in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required for holding the same for the year ending December 31, 1884; and if within ninety days (90) from the first day of publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of said expenditure as co-owners, to wit: the sum of thirty-three and one third dollars ($33⅓) together with the cost of this advertisement, your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.

Bodie, April 18, 1885.

THOMAS DOWNING.
First publication, April 25, 1885. ap25 90d

Notice to Co-Owners.

TO E. J. O'NIELL AND CHARLES DUPEE—You are hereby notified that I have expended the sum of One hundred ($100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the B... Brown Mining Claim or lode, lying and being in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1884, and if within ninety days from the first day of publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, as co-owners, to wit: The sum of Twenty-six 67-100 ($26 67) dollars, together with cost of this advertisement, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.

CHARLES M. WILLARD.
Clinton, Feb. 12, 1885.
First publication Feb. 28, 1885. f28-90d

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES
TO EASTERN AND EUROPEAN CITIES,
via the Great Trans-continental all-rail routes.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
Daily Express and Emigrant Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the East
CONNECTING AT
New York and New Orleans
with the several Steamer Lines to
ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
attached to Overland Express Trains.

THIRD-CLASS SLEEPING CARS
are run daily with Overland Emigrant Trains
No additional charge for Berths in Third-class Cars.

☞ Tickets sold, Sleeping-car Berths secured and other information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc. etc

RAILROAD LANDS
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FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Apply to, or address
W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R., San Francisco.
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OR
H. P. ANDREWS,
Land Commissioner, G. H. & S. A. Ry. Co.,
San Antonia, Texas.

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt
au2-6m SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FAIRFIELD'S
BODIE and BRIDGEPORT
STAGE LINE,
Carrying the U. S. Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

Leaves Bodie every morning at 6.30 am Bridgeport at 1 P. M., arriving in Bodie at 7 o'clock.

OFFICES—Bodie, Barney Clark's Wine Room Bridgeport, Leavitt's Hotel.
e21-tf WM. H. FAIRFIELD Proprietor.

BODIE AND LUNDY
STAGE LINE.
... HECTOR ... Proprietor.

Leaves Bodie on Monday Wednesday and ...day mornings at 6 o'clock.
Leaves Lundy Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock. 17-tf

LIVERY AND
FEED STABLE,
Corner of 3d and Cirnsby Streets,
Carson, Nevada.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES TO LET, NIGHT OR DAY, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

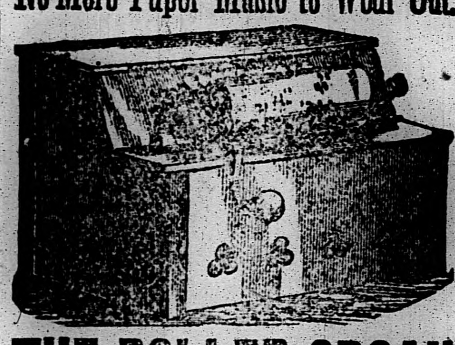
HORSES BOARDED BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed.
I. W. SUNDERLAND, Proprietor.
n15-tf ...

A. C. RAYMOND,
DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLEY,
Saddlery Hardware,
Blankets, Robes and Carriage Trimmings.
MAIN STREET, BODIE.
All kinds of repairing. mh1-td

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine. d13-1y

No More Paper Music to Wear Out.



THE ROLLER ORGAN

THE ROLLER ORGAN Is Not a Toy, but a First-Class Musical Instrument.

All the Working Parts are made of SOLID METAL, all flimsy sheet metal and short lived springs being discarded.

The REEDS are of GERMAN SILVER and of Organ Size.

The cost of Extra Rollers is no more than paper. Price of Roller Organ and Three Rollers, $10.00.

We still Manufacture our various styles of Autophones ranging in price from $5 to $35.

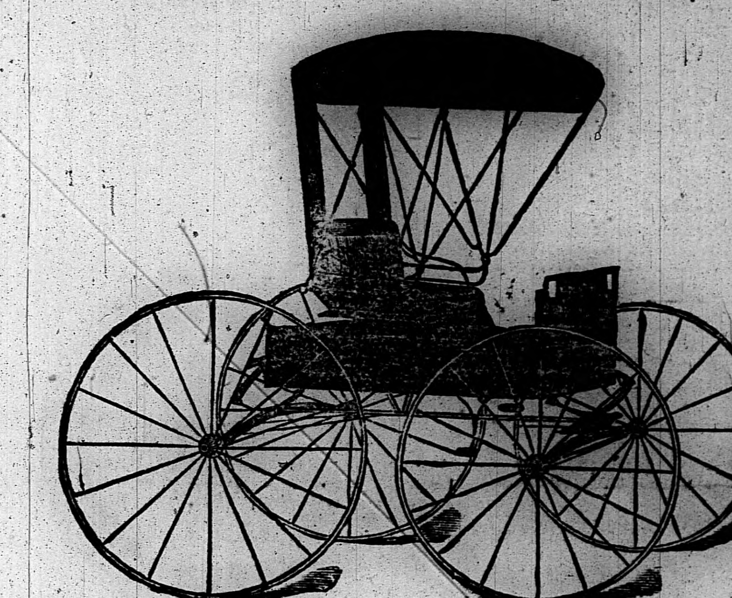
Send for Circulars. Liberal Inducements to Canvassers.

THE AUTOPHONE COMPANY
ITHACA, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT CARRIAGE HOUSE
OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
J. F. DAVIS & SON,
Sacramento, Cal.

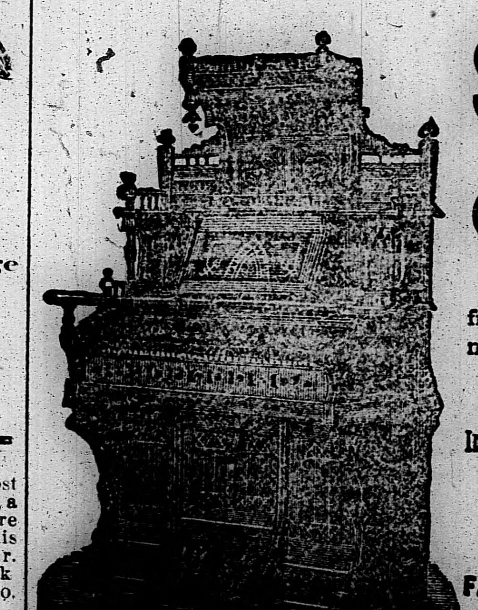
3,000 of their Celebrated Open and Top Buggies, Phætons, Carriages, Sporting, Grocery and Fruit Wagons, have been sold and are now in use in California and Nevada, and give unfailing satisfaction.



ALL THEIR WORK IS GUARANTEED.
The Best Vehicles for the Money on the Pacific Coast.
Their New Illustrated Catalogue and Price List mailed free on application.
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J. F. DAVIS & SON,
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MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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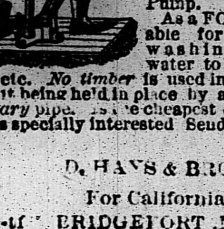




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BRIDGEPORT, JUNE 6, 1885.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

THE NEW SALARY BILL DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

On Wednesday Hon. R. M. Briggs, Superior Judge, rendered his decision on the Constitutionality of the new County Government Act. We give it entire, to the exclusion of all general and much local news. Judge Briggs found the bantling of the last Legislature a mass of inconsistencies and special legislation. As it raises salaries in nearly every county, the people of such counties will be glad to have it declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court:

In Superior Court, Mono county, California.

Ben. H. Miller, Petitioner, etc. vs. O. H. Kister, Auditor of Mono county, California, Defendant.

Ben. H. Miller, plaintiff, filed his petition in this Court, praying for a Writ of Mandamus, to compel the defendant, Auditor of Mono county, to draw his warrant in favor of said petitioner for his salary for the month of April, 1885, at the rate of $3 000 per annum, as County Clerk of Mono county.

Said petition came on to be heard in open Court on the 26th day of May, 1885, Honorable R. M. Briggs, Superior Judge, presiding, W. O. Parker, Esq., appearing for petitioner, and O. F. Hakes, Esq., appearing for the defendant.

From the pleadings and exhibits introduced on said hearing, the Court finds the following facts:

I.

That the petitioner, Ben. H. Miller, at the general election held on the 4th day of November, 1884, was duly elected County Clerk of Mono county for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of January, 1885.

That said petitioner took the oath of office, gave the bond required by law, and on said 5th day of January, 1885, entered upon the discharge of the duties of such office as Clerk as aforesaid.

II.

That the Legislature of this State by an Act entitled an Act to establish a uniform system of County and Township Governments, approved March 14th, 1883, fixed the compensation of petitioner at $3,000 per annum, payable monthly, and under said Act petitioner on said first Monday in January, 1885, entered upon the discharge of his duties as such Clerk, and continued in the discharge of the same, receiving such compensation as aforesaid, until the 1st day of April, 1885, at which time the Legislature of this State by an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to establish a uniform system of County and Township Governments, etc., approved March 18th, 1885, had reduced the salary of petitioner from the sum of $3,000 per annum as fixed by the Act of 1883, to the sum of $1,600 per annum.

That said Act of 1885 took effect and went into operation on the first day of April, 1885.

That said petitioner, deeming said Act, approved March 18th, 1885, to be unconstitutional and void, demanded of the defendant, Auditor of said County, that he draw his warrant in favor of petitioner for the sum of $250 for salary for the month of April, 1885, being the amount fixed by the Act in force at the time petitioner entered upon the discharge of his duties.

That the defendant, Auditor of said County, refused to draw his warrant for said sum of $250 for said month's salary, but offered to draw his warrant in favor of petitioner for the sum of $133⅓, being the amount fixed as the monthly salary of petitioner by the Amendatory Act above referred to, approved March 18th, 1885.

This offer the petitioner refused to accept, and the petitioner now brings his petition, praying for a Writ of Mandamus to compel the defendant, Auditor as aforesaid, to draw his warrant in favor of petitioner for the sum of $250, as fixed by the Act of 1883 above referred to.

From the facts above stated the only question presented for the consideration of this Court is the Constitutionality of the Amendatory Act above referred to, approved March 18th, 1885.

If the relationship between the public and the incumbent of an office could be viewed in the light of a contract, then there would be but little difficulty in deciding this case, for the Amendatory Act, approved March 18th, 1885, would most clearly violate the Constitution where that instrument declares that no law shall be passed impairing the obligation of contracts, but the weight of authorities of the Courts and law writers have decided that such relationship is not a contract, but that the incumbent of a public office is simply the Agent of the public.

Yet it seems to this Court that the relationship partakes more of a contract than that of an agency, as the very essence of a contract is two parties with mutual obligations, and whilst I am of the opinion that the relationship of the public and an office holder partakes more of the character of a contract, yet I am bound to bow to the weight of decisions and opinions of law writers that the relationship is that of principal and agent.

Let us now consider the relations of Principal and Agent, and ascertain how far equity would prevent the principal from doing a great injustice to its agent. For instance, a principal employs an agent for a certain length of time, to perform a certain routine of duties, and fixes for his services a certain annual compensation, payable monthly, for and during the period of his agency, requiring bonds of the agent for the faithful discharge of his duties; the agent enters upon the discharge of said duties, and faithfully discharges the same for several months, we will say, when the Principal says to him. "It is true I employed you as my agent for a certain fixed period of time, and promised to pay you a certain and fixed salary for your services, for and during said period, but I have concluded to reduce your salary to one-half the agreed compensation." The Agent has no choice but to accept the reduced rates, or to resign his position.

This may be law, but it is evidently opposed to every principle of, and to the very letter and spirit of equity.

It is contended that the Legislature, like the British Parliament, is all powerful, where the Constitution has interposed no explicit restraint, but I am of the opinion that there are points beyond which a Legislature cannot go, even when not restrained by the Constitution. If the Legislature should pass an Act injurious to the community, and unjust in its operations, equity would and subtly estop the operation of any such Act.

On this point Chief Justice Hosmer says:

"With those Judges who assert the omnipotence of the Legislature in all cases where the Constitution has not interposed an explicit restraint, I cannot agree.— Should there exist, what I know is not only an incredible supposition, but a most remote improbability, a case of direct infraction of vested rights, too palpable to be questioned, and too unjust to admit of vindication, I could not avoid considering it as a violation of the social compact, and within the control of the judiciary. If, for instance, a law were made, without any cause, to deprive a person of his property, or to subject him to imprisonment, who would not question its legality, and who would aid in carrying it into effect?"

This I regard as sound doctrine, and not inapplicable to the case at bar.

The next point for the consideration of the Court is, "Is the Amendatory Act, approved March 18th, 1885, special legislation, or special in character, to such an extent as to render it obnoxious to the Constitution."

Article I, Section 11, of the Constitution of our State says: "All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation."

Now the question is, is the Act last referred to general in its character and uniform in its operation?

The Act of March 14th, 1883, classified the counties of the State into 48 classes, and fixed the salaries of the county officers of said classified counties according to the duties to be performed by such officers; this Act was declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court of this State, and it is contended by counsel for defendant, that by parity of reasoning the Amendatory Act of March 18th, 1885 is likewise Constitutional. While the Act of 1883 simply by a general law classified the counties, and in fixing the salaries of the county officers according to the duties to be performed by each, was uniform in its operation, we will now compare the Amended Act with the Act of which it is amendatory.

The Amended Act likewise classifies the counties, and fixes the salaries of the various county officers, and likewise fixes the time when said Amended Act shall take effect.

In all the counties of the State, except Mono, Solano and Inyo, the Amended Act shall take effect from and after the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbents, while in the three counties above named the Act took effect on the 1st day of April, 1885, shortly after its passage.

This of itself shows that said Act is not uniform in its operation.

Again, Section 161 of the Act approved March 14th, 1883, is as follows:

"The salaries and fees provided for in this Act shall be in full compensation for all services of every kind and description rendered by the officers therein named, their deputies and assistants, and all deputies employed shall be paid by the principals out of the salaries hereinbefore provided."

Whilst under the Act approved March 18th, 1885, said Section is amended so as to read as follows:

"The salaries and fees provided in this Act shall be in full compensation for all services of every kind and description rendered by the officers therein named, their deputies and assistants, and all deputies employed shall be paid by their principals out of the salaries hereinbefore provided * * and provided further that whenever in the opinion of the Board of Supervisors, the salary of any county officer in the 5th, 13th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 32d, 33d, 37th and 41st classes, as fixed and provided for in this Act, is insufficient to pay a reasonable compensation for the services required to be performed, the Board shall allow such officers a deputy, or such number of deputies as in their judgment may be required to do the business of such office in connection with the principal, at a salary not to exceed one hundred dollars per month, to be paid at the times, and in the manner that said principals are paid."

That is to say, that the salary as fixed by this Act shall be all the compensation to be received by any officer for all services rendered by himself and deputies, except in the counties of Los Angeles, Napa, Yuba, El Dorado, Santa Barbara, Fresno, Tehama, Siskiyou, Tuolumne, Lake and Sutter, which last named counties shall receive extra compensation for the duties required to be performed.

This last named proviso, in my judgment, renders the entire Amended Act obnoxious to the Constitution. It is not general in character, nor uniform in its operation. In certain counties the Supervisors are empowered to employ deputies to assist the county officers, and the salaries of such deputies shall be paid from the County Treasury, and not from the salaries of the officers elect.

This privilege is extended to none other than the counties named, and the Act therefore discriminates between the counties named and the remainder of the counties of the State, and renders said Act neither general in character nor uniform in its operation, and for this reason alone, I am of the opinion that the Amended Act is unconstitutional as a whole.

In the county of Nevada the Amended Act reduces the salary of the Clerk from $3,900 to $3,000 per annum; the Sheriff from $8,000 to $7,000; the Treasurer from $3,500 to $2,500; Collector from $1,000 to $750; Assessor from $8,000 to $6,500, and further provides that the Act, as to those officers, shall take effect from and after the expiration of the term of the offices of the present incumbents.

In Mono county the salaries of county officers have been reduced by said Amended Act as follows: Clerk's salary from $3,000 to $1,600; Sheriff's from $5,000 to $4,000; Treasurer's from $1,500 to $1 000; Collector from $2,000 to $1,000; Auditor from $1,200 to $200; Recorder from $2,000 to $800; District Attorney from $1,500 to $900, whilst the salary of the Assessor is raised by said Act from $700 to $1,200, and said Act further provides that said Act shall take effect, so far as it applies to the officers of Mono county, from and after the 1st day of April, 1885.

Evidently the Legislature in this Act has drawn a distinction in favor of the officers of Nevada county, including the Clerk, and against the county officers of the County of Mono, in this: that the Act does not effect the salaries of the officers named in Nevada county, but that said officers have the full benefit of the salaries fixed by the Act of 1883 during their full term of office, whereas in Mono county the Act deprives the officers of Mono county from the benefit of the salaries fixed by the Act of 1883 and compels them to fill their offices for the salary fixed by the Act of 1885, except an Assessor, whose salary is raised by the Act, to take effect at the time above named. It seems to the Court that this is not only special legislation in favor of a certain class of officers of one county, but special legislation against a similar class of officers of another county, and it is clearly discriminating between the same class of officers in different counties.

Again, in the County of Humboldt the Sheriff's salary is reduced $1,000 per annum, but does not take effect until after the present incumbent's term expires, whereas in this, Mono county, the Sheriff's salary is reduced $1,000 per annum, and the Act took effect as against him almost immediately after its passage.

Again, the salary of the Assessor of Mono county is raised by the Amended Act from $700 to $1200 per annum, said Assessor having been duly elected in 1882 for the term of four years as fixed by law, and the Act of March 14th, 1883 having raised the salary of Assessor of Mono county from $700 per annum to $3,500 per annum, but not to take effect during the term of office of the present incumbent, and the Amendatory Act of 1885 raises said salary from $700 per annum to $1200 per annum, and to take effect almost immediately and during the present incumbent's term of office, and thus drawing an invidious distinction between the officers of the same county.

And again, said Act, so far as it affects all the other Assessors in the various counties of the State, does not take effect until after the expiration of their several terms of office, except in Inyo county.

In the county of Inyo, the salary of the Assessor was reduced, by the Act of March 18, 1885, but as against that officer said Act took effect soon after its passage, thus discriminating between said last named Assessor and all other Assessors in the various counties of the State, and on this alone the Act is neither general nor uniform, as contemplated by the Constitution.

In the county of Solano, the Act last referred to allows the Sheriff of said county a jail keeper, whose salary shall be paid from the county treasury, and not from the salary of the Sheriff, as in all the other counties of the State. Does not this add to the Sheriff's salary? And as to said Sheriff the Act took effect during his incumbency of office, contrary to the Constitution.

It seems clear to this Court, that the Act above named, approved March 18, 1885, as between classes of counties and county officers, is inconsistent, discriminating and local in its application and operation and therefore antagonistic to the Constitution.

It appears from the Act last named that the salaries of the various Assessors throughout the counties of the State were raised above the amounts fixed by the Act of 1883, except in the counties of Inyo and Nevada, in the former of which the Act took effect April 1, 1885, in the latter not until the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, yet only in the county of Mono should the Act take effect immediately.

In the first place the raising of the salary of the Assessor of Mono county, and the same to take effect at the time specified, is contrary to the direct letter of the Constitution, that prohibits the raising of the salary of an officer during his term of office.

In respect to the Assessors alone, the Act is clearly unconstitutional, because the Act favors the Assessor of one county, and is special in regard to his office, as against the other Assessors of the State.

The Constitution of this State declares, Article 11, Section 9, "The compensation of any county, city, town, or municipal officer shall not be increased after his election, or during his term of office * * *"

Now we have noticed the difference made between the counties; does this difference harmonize with the Constitution?

An Act that favors one class of county officers in certain counties as against a similar class of officers in other counties, is certainly not general nor uniform, but is discriminating in its effect.

It may be contended that if the Act is unconstitutional at the present time, yet it may become Constitutional at the expiration of the term of all the county officers of the State, whereby the Act would become uniform in all the counties.

If this view should be correct, still the Amendatory Act of 1885, so far as the same affects the salaries of the county officers of Mono county, must remain in abeyance until the expiration of the present terms of office of the officers of said county.

Many decisions referred to by the Counsel for defendant were rendered under the old Constitution of this State, which did not prohibit special legislation, and therefore not applicable to the case at bar.

Again, Article 4, Section 25, of the Constitution, declares as follows:

"The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: * * Twenty-ninth: Affecting the fees or salary of any officer."

And for the reasons above stated, this Court is of the opinion, that the entire Amendatory Act of March 18th, 1885, is unconstitutional and void, but if the same should become Constitutional by the lapse of time, still said Act must remain in abeyance so far as it affects the salary of petitioner as County Clerk of Mono county, as well so far as it affects the salaries of the various county officers of said county, until the expiration of the present term of office of said officers.

The premises well considered: It is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court that a Writ of Peremptory Mandamus issue out of and under the Seal of this Court, directed to the defendant, Auditor of said county, commanding him to draw his warrant on the County Treasurer of said county, in favor of the petitioner, Ben. H. Miller, County Clerk of Mono county aforesaid, for the sum of $250, being the amount of his salary for the month of April, 1885, under the Act above referred to, approved March 14, 1883, being at the rate of $3000 per annum, and that the petitioner have judgment for his costs herein.

Dated Bridgeport, June 3, 1885.

R. M. BRIGGS,
Superior Judge.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.—The following are the transactions of County Recorder Kister's office for May:

Mining deeds recorded	9
Real Estate deeds recorded	6
Mining Locations recorded	5
Homesteads recorded	1
Mill claims recorded	0
Mortgages recorded	1
Mortgages released	1
Leases recorded	1
Bonds	1
Powers of Attorney	1
Certificate of Sale on Foreclosure	1
Official Bonds	2
Assignment of Lien	1

Fees—cash $50 65, county $6 00, total $56 65.

THE FOURTH.—A meeting will be held at Bryant's Hall on Monday night to decide as to how we shall celebrate the Fourth, as the Finance Committee appointed on Monday night last has been very successful.— Our friends on the outside should arrange to come to Bridgeport on that Day, as we will have a good time of some kind. Everybody should attend the meeting on Monday night.

COUNTY TREASURY.—On the 1st inst. L. Goodnow, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, District Attorney Eddy, and Auditor Kister counted the moneys in the Treasury and found therein what actually ought to have been there—$33,734 79.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Bradshaw will hold services in the School House at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. All are invited to attend.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

LEGAL.

Caution.

I HEREBY CAUTION ALL PERSONS NOT to buy the one-half undivided interest, or any portion of 750 feet now claimed by S. P. McKnight in the mine or mining claim known as the Nellie Claim, situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, California, I having purchased the same from the said S. P. McKnight, and tendered in lawful money the consideration therefor, and the deed to same is unlawfully withheld by him from me.

Clinton, Jan. 20, 1885.

j31-90d OTIS RUTHERFORD.

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JAMES MARYGOLD.

Virginia City, May 2, 1884.
Four bottles of Kerr's Asthma Cure cured my two children of diphtheria and myself of the worst sore throat, hoarseness and cold that I ever had.
MRS. JANE BLOWEY.

Greenfield, Mason Valley, June 10.
Four bottles of Kerr's Asthma Cure cured me of pains in the stomach of six years' standing.
MRS. JAMES ERWAY.

Reno, April 26, 1884
Dr. Kerr's Asthma Cure cured my daughter of pneumonia. We use it for coughs and colds and have always found it very effective.
MRS. THERESA YOUNG.

Reno, April 26, 1884.
I have been cured of hoarseness of three months' standing through the use of Doctor Kerr's Asthma Cure, when I thought I had lost my voice entirely.
MRS. MARIA COOK.

Fourteen bottles of Kerr's Asthma Cure cured me of Asthma of four years standing, Mrs. A. Nevada, No. 129 Folsom street, San Francisco. Four bottles of Kerr's Asthma Cure cured me of pneumonia, Mrs. Annie Cuneo, 309 and 311 Broadway. Eighteen bottles of Kerr's Asthma Cure cured me of hemorrhage of the lungs, Wm. Blodgett, Collector of California Steam Navigation Co. Two bottles of Kerr's Asthma Cure cured me of a terrible cough of sixteen months' standing, J. W. Crawford, wharfinger at Folsom street wharf. Redington & Co. say that Kerr's Asthma Cure sells readily on its merits, more so than remedy they ever handled for coughs, colds, throat and lung affections and gives universal satisfaction. Two bottles of Kerr's Asthma Cure cured my two children of pneumonia, D. M. Walters, Willows Station near Bridgeport, Mono county, Cal. One bottle of Kerr's Asthma Cure cured me of sore throat, swelled glands and the worst cold I ever had, Billy Craddock, Bodie, Cal. One bottle of Kerr's Asthma Cure cured me of the worst cough that a man ever had, J. R. Hislie, Deputy County Treasurer, Hawthorne, Nev. Dr. E. E. Wilson, No. 923 Sutter street, San Francisco, says Kerr's Asthma Cure does all that it claims to do; I prescribe it to all my patients for it claims to cure, and I find it perfection. Dr. R. Lindsay, 109 Clay street, says I use Kerr's Asthma Cure very extensively among my patients; it proves effective every time. Dr. N. S. Thompson, Proprietor of Marine drug store, corner Steuart and Market streets, says, I sell hundreds of bottles of Kerr's Asthma Cure and use it most extensively in my practice and find it the most efficient remedy I ever used, and recommend it to the world at large. Dr. Mayhew, 144 Fourth street, S. F., says, we sell grosses of Dr. Kerr's Asthma Cure in my four drug stores; it has a greater sale than all other patent medicines combined. Dr. A. A. Zabaldano, corner Pacific and Stockton streets, S. F., says, Kerr's Asthma Cure does all that is claimed for it, for I have a great run for it in my drug store, and recommend it to all my customers. Dr. G. B. Tolman says, I use hundreds of bottles of Kerr's Asthma Cure in my practice, and find it the most efficient medicine that I ever used or came into my drug store 809 Stockton st., S. F. Dr. Winter ... Clay street, S. F., says, Kerr's Asthma Cure is a wonder of the Nineteenth Century; I recommend it to thousands because it cured my wife of consumption of six years' standing. Drs. Dix and Straub, corner Filbert and Fillmore streets, S. F., says, we recommend Dr. Kerr's Asthma cure in all our practice and to all our friends and acquaintances.

Drs. Wobber & Bro., corner of Lombard & Powell streets, S. F., say, Kerr's Asthma Cure cured a sister of ours of Bronchitis of 22 years' standing, and we recommend it above all other medicines that come into our drug store and use it very extensively in our practice; it does all that are claimed and more too; we have cured severe cases of dyspepsia with it. H. H. Moore & Son, Stockton, the leading druggists and chemists, outside of San Francisco, and manufacturers of Threbble H. Horse Liniment, says, Kerr's Asthma Cure sells on its virtues, we sell grosses and ship to all parts of the world; it is the greatest discovery in medicine; it acts on disease on an entirely different principle from others. Thousands are ready and willing to testify that three doses have done them more good than all the medicine they ever used. Osborn & Shoemaker, the leading druggists of Reno, Nev., say they tell customers of bottles of Kerr's Asthma Cure to a bottle of any other they have; it pleases all and satisfaction is given.

AGENTS.

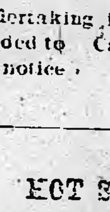
H. E. WHRIHT, BODIE, sole agents for Mono county. A. F. Bryant, Bridgeport; Kuhlmann Bros., Lundy; E. Wood & Co., Aurora, Nev.; Knapp & Laws, Hawthorne and Coryville; J. A. Benham, Dayton; Davis & Son, Sutro; Smith Smith & Morris, Empire City; J. G. Kaadmann, Greenfield; Wm. George & Co., Grass Valley; W. B. Van Orden, Grass A. Lademan, Nevada City; Levison Brothers, Rocklin; W. J. Brunsetter, Roseville; J. A. Hoagland, Clipper Gap; D. B. Towner, Truckee; Gladding, McBean & Co., Lincoln; Mr. Snell, You Bet; Boca Mill Co., Boca; Towle Bros., Towle's Station; California Iron & Co., Hotaling; Truckee Lumber Co., Truckee; Summit Ice Co., Prosser Creek; A. M. Wicks, Bronco; Osburn & Shoemaker, Reno; Wm. A. Perkins, Virginia City.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

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The attention of mining men and all persons who are interested in mining industries, is most respectfully called to the JUGGERNAUT ORE PULVERIZER, and those contemplating the erection of any kind of reduction works will do well to thoroughly examine the JUGGERNAUT before purchasing or erecting any other kind of quartz mill; in fact, those using stamps will find it a great saving to discontinue their use, and put JUGGERNAUT in their place. It is the most durable, simple in construction, inexpensive to operate, and capable of producing the greatest results of any ore pulverizing machine ever before known. There is no loss of time, like the stamp battery, and no waste of power whatever; hence, with the JUGGERNAUT it is easy to pulverize from five to SIXTY TONS per hour at a cost of not more than 25 cents per ton in any case, which will be reduced in proportion as the capacity is increased.

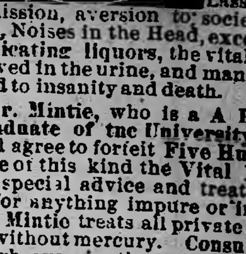
What the cotton gin is to the planter; the reaping machine to the farmer; the sewing machine to the seamstress and tailor; the railroad and telegraph to the merchant and commercial man, the JUGGERNAUT ORE PULVERIZER will prove to be to the miner.

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HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

LOBSTER SALAD.—Pick the meat from the shell, cut into nice square pieces, cut up some lettuce and mix. Make a dressing of four tablespoonfuls of oil, two of vinegar, one of mustard, the yolks of two eggs, and pepper and salt to taste. Rub smooth together forming a creamy looking sauce, and cover the lobster with it. Garnish with sliced cucumber pickles, egg-rings, parsely and cold beet cut in fancy shapes.

WHITE MOLASSES CANDY.—Take two pounds of refined sugar (termed by grocers "coffee C"), one pint of pure sugar-house syrup and one pint best Porto Rico or New Orleans molasses. Boil together until it hardens, as above described, add one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and work in the usual manner.

TAFFY.—Either of the two kinds of molasses candy, if poured from the kettle into tin trays without working, will produce a fine plain taffy. It may be left in one sheet the size of the tray, or when slightly cold may be marked off in squares.

PHOSPHORUS, as used for poison of vermin and for matches, is sometimes eaten by children. Magnesia or other alkali, with water or mucilaginous drinks, are the readiest means of relief.

BROWN BREAD.—One quart warm water, one teaspoonful ... one cup ... sugar, one cup of wheat flour, and one cup of hop yeast sponge; stir stiff with Graham flour; let stand in a warm place an hour; bake slow.

SNOW-FLAKE CAKE.—One and one-half cups pulverized sugar, one of flour, whites of ten eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half of soda, pinch of salt; flavor to taste; bake slow in shallow tins.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Make a batter of warm water, teaspoonful of salt, teacupful of homemade yeast; stir in enough buckwheat flour to make a batter; set in a warm place the night before they are wanted that they may be light; to make them brown nicely add a little sweet milk. To prevent the griddle from smoking rub with a very little beeswax instead of grease.

GOOD COFFEE.—Take one egg, one cup of white sugar; stir together to a froth; have your coffee cups previously well warmed; put two teaspoonfuls of this in each cup; pour coffee in boiling hot; stir thoroughly and add thick cream.

MINCE MEAT.—One quart of meat chopped very fine—the neck piece is best, it being free from tough streaks; three quarts of very tart chopped apples, one pound seeded raisins, one pound seeded currants, one-half pound citron, cut very fine, two quarts sweet cider, one cup boiled cider, two pounds sugar, one tablespoonful salt, one teaspoonful each of all kinds of spices except cinnamon—of this take a big handful of the sticks; steep, not boil, half an hour in one pint of water—it is better to partly cook the raisins; stir these ingredients together in a stone jar and set away a few days. Thin with water and add more sugar, if necessary, when ready to use.

Parsley eaten with vinegar will remove the unpleasant effects of eating onions.

DOLLY VARDEN CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, three eggs, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Flavor with lemon. Bake one-half of this in two pans. To the remainder add one tablespoonful of molasses, one cup of chopped raisins, one-half cup of currants, piece of citron chopped fine, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Bake in two pans and put in sheets alternately with a little jelly or white of an egg beaten to a froth.

GENTLEMEN'S FAVORITE.—Seven eggs, white and yolks beaten separately, two cups sugar and one-half cup of butter worked to a cream. One tablespoonful of water, two teaspoons, level full, of baking powder, two cups of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt; bake in jelly cake tins.

JELLY FOR SAME.—One egg, one cup of sugar, three grated apples without the peelings, one lemon; stir till it thickens. Cool before using.

MOLASSES COOKIES.—Two cups and one-half of hot molasses, one cup of shortening (half butter and half lard), one tea-spoonful of ginger and one of cinnamon; dissolve two teaspoonfuls of saleratus in a cup of lukewarm water and throw in as quickly as possible; add some flour and stir a few minutes as you would soft cake, then add more flour; mix as soft as you can conveniently and roll out.

SUGAR COOKIES.—Two eggs, one cup of sugar, half cup of butter, half cup of sweet milk, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; roll soft.

LEMON PIE.—The juice of one lemon, one teacup of white sugar, one teacup of water, one egg, one teaspoonful of flour; two crusts, make one pie.

CRACKERS.—Equal parts oatmeal and water; or one pint of meal wet with one gill of water; work it a few minutes with a spoon, until you can make it into a mass; place it on the board well covered with meal, dry; make compact as you can; roll out to about one-sixth of an inch in thickness, cut into squares with a knife or in shapes with a cake-cutter; bake in a very moderate oven, or just scald them at first and let them dry out in the oven. They are hard to make at first, but you will learn to handle them and keep them from scorching. This is one form of the Scotch bannock. A rich addition is two teaspoonfuls of dessicated cocoanut.

PIE CRUST.—Just the same as for crackers; roll a very little thinner. It bakes quickly, and care must be taken not to burn it in cooking the contents of the pie. It is not suited for top crust. Fill with stewed fruit, such as berries, peaches, apples, plums or cherries; then make a meringue of white of egg and sugar and pour over the top. In summer, when you have fresh berries, these pies are just the thing, as you need not worry about their being short enough, and they do not take half the time. Dyspeptics can eat them with impunity—or fresh cream, whichever they like.

RUSKS.—One and a half pints of flour, half a teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls sugar, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, two tablespoonfuls lard, three eggs, one teaspoonful each extract, nutmeg and cinnamon and one pint of milk. Sift together the flour, salt, sugar, and powder, rub in the lard cold; add the milk, beaten eggs, and extracts; mix into a dough soft enough to handle; turn out on the board; give a quick turn or two to complete its smoothness; break off into small pieces; roll them under the hand into small balls round and about as large as a small egg; lay in a well greased shallow baking pan very close together; wash over with a little melted butter and milk; bake in moderate oven about thirty minutes; when cold sift fine white sugar over them.

A detractor is his own foe and the world's enemy.

BIRDS FROM EVERY CLIME.

The canary birds bred in Germany not only possess naturally a song of fine quality, but quickly learn new ones, as well as the tricks which fanciers delight in. This is said to be true especially of the Hartz mountain canaries. Those bred in the village of St. Andreasburg, where great care is exercised in the mating of choice specimens only, command attention by the compass of the notes acquired. As soon as they are old enough to be taken from the nest their songs are cultivated and multiplied in number by keeping them in a room with a nightingale or other songster, whose song they learn to imitate.

The bullfinch is a bird which has no natural song, but is gifted with the ability of imitating with some accuracy, in a sweet, flute tone, any air repeatedly whistled in its hearing. It is a great favorite among collectors of birds. Its training begins as soon as the birds are taken from the nest. The tune it is desired to imitate is whistled or played on some instrument by the trainer several times during each day until it learn to pipe the same.

Birds in favor just now as pets and household ornaments are the numerous family of finches, which are usually collected in one immense cage forming an aviary of from twenty to thirty birds. To Africa, Asia, Australia, and Japan we are indebted for these little creatures commonly known under the names of African finches and Japanese nuns. These birds seem to be thoroughly happy in each other's society, and incline to sit in rows packed closely together, their plumage of various hues forming a rainbow effect.

HOW HINDOO GIRLS ARE MADE STRAIGHT.

THE Hindoo girls are very graceful and exquisitely formed. From their earliest childhood they are accustomed to carry burdens on their heads. The water for family use is always brought by the girls in earthen jars, carefully poised in this way. The exercise is said to strengthen the muscles of the back, while the chest is thrown forward. No crooked backs are seen in Hindostan.

Dr. H. Spry says that this exercise of carrying small vessels of water on the head might be advantageously introduced into boarding-schools and private families, and that it might entirely supersede the present machinery of dumb bells, back boards, skipping ropes, etc. The young ladies ought to be taught to carry the jar as these Hindoo women do, without ever touching it with their hands. The same practice of carrying water leads precisely to the same results in the south of Italy as in India. A Neapolitan female peasant will carry on her head a vessel full of water to the very brim over a rough road, and not spill a drop of it; and the acquisition of this art or knack gives her the same erect and elastic gait.

OLIVE LOGAN'S ADVICE TO GIRLS.

A WOMAN's safeguard is to keep a man's hands off her. If you need his assistance in walking take his arm instead of his taking yours. Just tell him in plain English to "hands off." He may not like it at first, he will respect you in the future tenfold more. Men will be and do just what the women allow them to do. Men will not do to trust. Give a man your arm and you will find him very confidential, and he will take a great many privileges he would not take if he was not permitted to do so. He will give your arm many loving squeezes and sly twists that he could have no opportunity of doing, and the opportunity is just what he is after. A few more words of advice and I close. Keep your girls off the street, except when they have business. Teach them it is unnecessary to go to the post-office every time they go out. Your girls can walk home alone just as well as your boys. Don't allow your girls, if they must have a beau, to go with boys much older than themselves. If possible, instil into their very nature that they are safer in their own hands than they are in the hands of any man—preachers not excepted.

ON PAYING PEW-RENTS.

BROTHER GARDNER, of the Lime Kiln Club, stated that he was in receipt of a personal letter from a colored man in Indiana, asking the club to contribute financial aid to assist him and four other colored men in building a church.

"I favors de church," explained the President, "but afore I make any contribution to de cause, I want to be sartain dat dese five culled pussons can't do all de prayin' dat am necessary right at home. If dey can't and dey must have a church, will dey pay dar pew-rent? Dat's de stick. Some men will clau off a doctah's bill; some will hang off when dey owe a butcher; oders will walk a mile roun' to keep away from de grocery whar dey got trusted for a codfish; but de sixty y'ars I hez put in on this earf hev taught me dat de man who am ready to cum right down wid pew-rent when it am due, hez yet to be bo'n. I know fokses in dis town who hav' been trabblin' to'rds heaven for de last twenty y'ars, prayin' in a voice loud nuff to shak de plasterin' down, and yit in debt to the church for pew-rent till dey can't reckon up the figgers."

Wonder if Brother Gardner's remarks wouldn't apply to some of the white folks.

GLOVES.

GLOVES, like their neighbors shoes, have a history extending into antiquity. Xenophon and Homer speak of them, showing that they must have been in use among the Greeks and Persians from very early times. Pliny the Younger says in one of his epistles that the amanuensis of the elder Pliny wore gloves in winter lest the severity of the weather should make him lose any time.

A DARKEY SERMON.

"MY bredern," said he, "if we could all see into our hearts as God do, it would skeer us mos' to def, 'case it full ob ebery-thing wenomous and hateful. Now I want to 'splain it to you jes as God give it to me in a dream, for he 'structs me mighty often in dat way. De udder day, when I was comin' down heah, I gets mighty outdone an' I set down on a big stone to res' myself. Toreckly I falls 'sleep, an' de Lord say to me: 'Shadrach, git up off'n dat stone, an' turn him ober, an' see what dar is under him.' So I turn him ober, an' de likes of spiders, an' scorrypins, an' lizards, an' earwigs, an' maggits, an' red antses, an' black antses, an' worrums, an' ebery sort o' creeping thing was never seed afore togedder in one place. Den the Lord say: 'Shadrach, stan' 'side an' let de hot, blazin' sun in on dem varmin, an' see what dey will do.'

"Den I stan' 'side, an' my bredern, de last one ob 'em turn ober on dar back an' die in one minute. Den de Lord say: 'Shadrach, ebery one of dem varmin stan' for some sin in de heart; an' de sun is de Holy Sperit what turn 'em ober an' burn 'em out. Now Shadrach, when you speaks to poor sinnahs in my name, tell 'em 'bout dis dream; an' say dat de Holy Sperit is moah willin' to turn 'em ober an' burn out dar sin dan dey is to give a crus' o' bread to a hungry chile.'"

The recently patented English invention of making slippers of papers might be popularly introduced in this country. It would enable the politicians to do what they are always trying to do, but unsuccessfully—work on the newspapers.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

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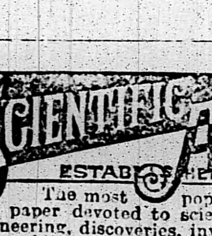
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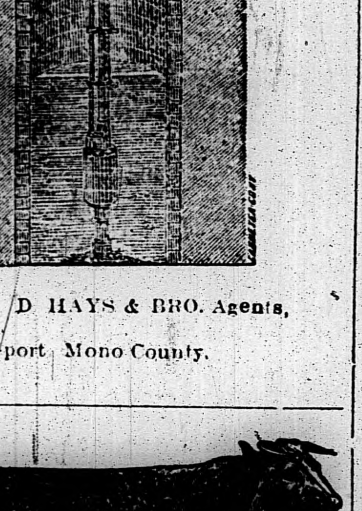
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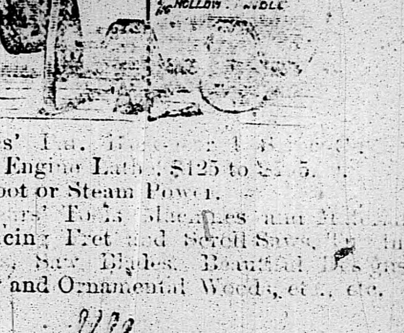
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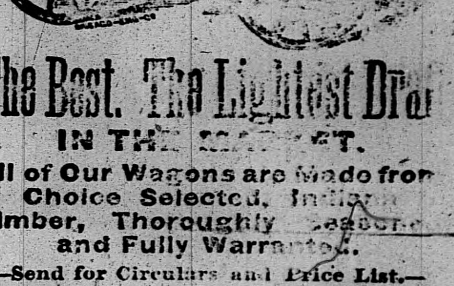
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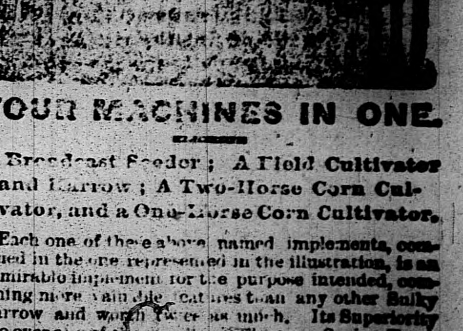
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